

River Permits Office, Grand Canyon National Park

PO Box 129, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023, (800) 959-9164, Fax (928) 638-7844

Form Updated 10/24/2001

Noncommercial River Trip Regulations

A noncommercial river trip permit, issued by the authority of the Superintendent, is required for all noncommercial travel on the Colorado River between Lees Ferry and Pearce Ferry. Failure to comply with terms of the permit may result in administrative actions resulting in your exclusion from any future trips. Permittees are responsible for all changes/additions of regulations that are implemented. These changes will be posted at Lees Ferry and are available through the River Permits Office.

I. General Requirements

- A. Only the trip permittee may complete the application. Except as provided by the "Alternate Trip Leader" option explained below, the noncommercial permit is *not transferable*, and the permittee must accompany the entire river trip.
- B. No noncommercial river trip shall carry more than 16 persons (including the trip permittee) at any point within the trip. Persons traveling under one permit must travel and camp together and occupy only one beach. It is permissible to split up the trip for the purpose of a loop hike; however, the trip must rejoin and camp together. This trip may not camp and travel with another trip except in situations described in Section VIII.,I.
- C. There is no limit to the number of river trips a person may participate in during a year. However, those on the waiting list or those with scheduled launch dates will be allowed to be a participant on only one noncommercial trip for his/her length of wait on the list. The second trip he/she participates in will result in immediate removal from the waiting list or loss of his/her launch date. After the second river trip is completed, the person may follow procedures for the February filing period for new additions to the list.
- D. Failure to comply with any portion of the permit application procedure, or participation in advertising resulting in profit, *will result in the cancellation of those permits*. (See Noncommercial Use Affidavit on application form.) The trip permittee is solely responsible for the actions of his/her party.
- E. Noncommercial trips must be on a cost-sharing basis. (See Noncommercial Use Affidavit). Failure to comply will cause cancellation of the permit and may jeopardize any future applications.
- F. Substitution of participants may occur at Lees Ferry. The permittee must be present the entire trip.
- G. All trips must complete a trip checkout form with the Lees Ferry ranger prior to departing. All trip participants must have a valid, unaltered photo identification to present to the ranger at this time. All trip members will complete an orientation program at Lees Ferry prior to their trip departure.
- H. It is the permittee's responsibility to notify the River Permits Office of their inability to use their scheduled launch date (See Section II).
- I. Maximum trip lengths allowed between Lees Ferry and Diamond Creek are: April 16 - October 15: 18 days; October 16 - November 30: 21 days; December 1 - February 29: 30 days; and March 1 - April 15: 21 days. In calculating trip lengths, both the first and the last day should be counted. For example a trip Launching from Lees Ferry on the 1st of the month and taking out on the 14th of the month is 14 days long (not 13).
- J. This includes layover or off-river hiking days. The breakdown of season dates is as follows: PRIMARY LAUNCHES - April 16 through October 15, SECONDARY LAUNCHES - October 16 through April 15. Failure to meet these seasonal trip lengths (or trip lengths listed on the permit or the Lees Ferry trip checkout form) will result in a citation and possible administrative decision that may affect future use of the Colorado River. All dates listed above refer to launch dates from Lees Ferry.
- K. All inner canyon camping while waiting for a river trip must be approved by the Backcountry Information Center through a Backcountry Permit. *The maximum number of participants on a noncommercial river trip cannot exceed 16 at any time, including camps.*

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- L. While conducting your trip, rangers may contact your party and request information such as a copy of your permit or passenger list. They may also request to check camping procedures to see that regulations are being followed.

II. Cancellation Policies

- A. It is the permittee's responsibility to notify the River Permits Office of his/her inability to use the scheduled launch date. Trips obtained through the call-in system / cancellation line may not be deferred to a later date for any reason or passed to an alternate trip leader. Trips obtained through the initial scheduling process which have never been deferred or passed to an alternate trip leader are eligible to request a deferment. In this case the deferment request must be submitted and reviewed at least 90 days before launch, and upon approval the new launch will be for exactly 3 years after the original launch. Medical deferment requests will be considered within 90 days of launch only when the trip had never been deferred before or passed to an alternate trip leader and when the deferment request is accompanied with medical documentation of the problem. The reason for not meeting the 90 day in advance requirement must be stated and will be considered in approving or denying the request for a medical deferment. After 1 deferral, no further deferment or exception will be given should the permittee be unable to complete the river trip on his/her rescheduled launch date.
- B. There are no restrictions for getting back on the waiting list when canceling a launch date, however, ***ALL FEES WILL REMAIN NONREFUNDABLE.***
- C. If a trip participant is unable to go on a trip at the last minute, substitutions may occur at Lee's Ferry. To avoid a \$100 per person late fee, the ***number*** of trip participants must be set and paid for 90 days in advance of the scheduled launch. Requests for late additions must be submitted to the River Permits Office no later than 14 days before launch.
- D. Trips that have never been deferred, were not obtained through the call-in system / cancellation line, and have never been passed to an alternate trip leader at a previous time may be eligible to be passed to one of the two alternate trip leaders listed within the Initial Scheduling form. However, only trip participants and trip leaders who have not participated in a noncommercial river trip within the 4 years prior to the scheduled launch will be eligible to participate in a trip that has been passed to an alternate trip leader.
- E. Launch dates may be exchanged by writing a letter to the River Permits Office. It is the permittee's responsibility to contact other permittees to ask if they want to exchange dates. If agreement is reached, one must send the River Permits Office a signed letter from each party stating the exchange. Exchanging launch dates with another will not improve or invalidate one's previous option to defer their launch date.
- F. ALL LAUNCH DATES OBTAINED THROUGH THE CALL-IN SYSTEM / CANCELLATION LINE ARE FINAL. After accepting a launch date through the call-in system / cancellation line, rescheduling, deferring, exchanging, or passing the trip to an alternate trip leader is not allowed. Deferments, exchanges, and passing the trip to an alternate trip leader are possible only for those who obtained their launch date through initial scheduling (i.e. the process by which the top 300 are contacted by mail and asked to pick launch dates for two years in the future).

III. Trip Permittee and Qualifying Boatman Experience

The trip permittee and boatmen must have a working knowledge of whitewater safety, general first aid, river equipment repair, and the techniques of whitewater navigation. The trip permittee must be at least 18 years of age. Experience in the Grand Canyon or one or more of the other comparable whitewater rivers is mandatory. It is preferable that the trip permittee or another member of the party be familiar with the Grand Canyon portion of the Colorado River.

IV. Watercraft

- A. Types
1. *Inflatable Rafts and Dories* - All trip applications will be reviewed to determine if the numbers of rafts and/or dories are adequate in size and number in order to meet all equipment requirements (see Sections V and VI) and boat capacities (Section IV,B). *Commercial names on watercraft must be covered up for the duration of the trip.*

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2. *Fiberglass or Plastic Whitewater Canoes and Kayaks* - Kayaks and canoes must be in good condition, and the front deck should be reinforced with extra layers or a sturdy brace. All trips must have the capacity to carry the minimum equipment required (See Sections V and VI).

Open or canvas-decked canoes are acceptable provided paddlers have extensive high-volume river experience. Canoes should have sturdy reinforcements and adequate flotation.

3. *Motorized Watercraft* - Motor-powered boats are prohibited from launching between September 16 and December 15. During the remainder of the year, both oar- and motor-powered boats may launch. Beginning April 16, 2001 the only type of motors allowed on the Colorado River through Grand Canyon National Park will be four-stroke motors.

B. Capacities

Occupant capacities, including boatmen, for boat sizes (including gear) are listed below. A variance for boat capacities may be requested for paddle boats.

1. Dories: 16-18 feet in length: 5
2. Inflatable rafts and pontoons:
 - a. less than 12 feet in length: 2
 - b. up to 14 feet in length: 3
 - c. up to 16 feet in length: 4
 - d. up to 17 feet in length: 5
 - e. up to 18 feet in length: 6
 - f. 22 foot snout: 8
 - g. 22-27 feet in length: 9
 - h. 33 feet and over in length with outriggers: 16
 - i. 33 feet and over in length without outriggers: 12

C. Boat Registration

Motorized watercraft operating in Grand Canyon National Park must be registered and must display numbers and decals in accordance with the Arizona Boating and Water Sports Law, (AGF, Article 5, R12-4-501 through R12-4-505). Arizona accepts boat owner's home-state rules of registration for a 90-day period. Arizona residents must register all watercraft except non-motorized vessels.

V. Emergency Equipment

A. Life Preservers and Regulations

Each participant **MUST** have a serviceable U.S. Coast Guard approved personal flotation device (PFD) Type I, III, or V. One extra PFD must be carried for every 10 persons, or one per boat (raft or dory), whichever number is greater. These must be maintained in good and serviceable condition in compliance with U.S. Coast Guard Standards AND MUST BE WORN AND FASTENED PROPERLY AT ALL TIMES WHILE ON THE RIVER. A throwable cushion (U.S. Coast Guard approved, Type IV) is required for each watercraft 16 feet in length and over.

On unsupported kayak or canoe trips, one extra PFD is required for every 4 kayaks and/or canoes. If there are fewer than 4 kayaks or canoes, one spare PFD is required.

B. First Aid

A major first aid kit is recommended and shall be carried on each trip. A smaller kit must be carried on each boat or unsupported kayak/canoe. See Supplement C, Suggested First Aid Items.

C. Communications and Signaling

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1. Emergency signaling equipment must include a signal mirror of the U.S. Air Force type and two international orange colored panels, each measuring 3-feet by 10-feet, that can be placed in an "X" so as to be visible from aircraft. In the event of an emergency, the symbol "X" marked or placed on the ground by any means will signify that help or emergency aid is necessary. Upon notification by observers, a helicopter will be dispatched by the National Park Service.
2. A ground-to-air radio transceiver is recommended (although not required) equipment. The radio frequencies are listed in Supplement E. Maps for radio frequencies are available upon request.

D. Other Emergency Items

1. Extra Propulsion

- a. One extra set of oars must be carried on each oar-powered boat or raft. Two extra paddles must be carried on rafts that are paddle-powered.
- b. One extra motor must be carried on each motorized boat. Also, spare motor parts of the types most commonly found to break and need replacement under river-running conditions (such as propellers, shafts, water pumps, etc.) must be carried.
- c. On unsupported and supported kayak or canoe trips, one extra paddle is required for every 4 kayaks and/or canoes. If there are fewer than 4 kayaks or canoes, one extra paddle is required.

2. Repair and Safety Equipment

- a. When inflatable rafts or pontoons are used, each river trip will carry at least one air pump.
- b. Every trip will carry a boat patching and repair kit.
- c. All motorized craft are required to carry one B-II or two B-I fire extinguishers.

3. Guide Materials

One or more of the following maps or guides or their equivalent should be carried on each boat: Grand Canyon River Guide by Buzz Belknap, "Pictorial Color Map of Grand Canyon" by Jack Currey, appropriate U.S.G.S. quadrangles, Brigham Young University Guidebooks to the Colorado River, A River Runner's Guide to the History of Grand Canyon by Kim Crumbo, and A Guide to the Colorado River in Grand Canyon by Larry Stevens.

E. Incident Reports

1. Any incidents resulting in evacuation from the canyon, personal injury requiring more than first aid, the death or disappearance of any participant, property greater than \$500, or the occurrence of gastrointestinal illnesses must be reported to Grand Canyon National Park. Completed River Incident Forms should be given to the NPS ranger at the time of evacuation or to the ranger at Phantom Ranch or Pearce Ferry, or mailed to the River Subdistrict within 7 days of trip completion. Notification of any evacuation for serious injury or requiring hospitalization, WHICH IS COMPLETED BY ANOTHER AGENCY, will be by fax or telephone to the River Subdistrict within 24 hours of the incident.
2. Incident forms will be carried on each trip and are available through the River Subdistrict (a copy of the form is on the last page of these regulations). National Park Service reporting does not replace Arizona State reporting requirements. If an incident occurs on "the water", permittees will be forwarded an Arizona Boating & Casualty Report for completion and submission to Arizona Game & Fish.

F. Helicopter Evacuation (See Supplement E for evacuation procedures)

In the event of an emergency requiring helicopter evacuation, arrangements will be made for the rescue service by Grand Canyon National Park *only*. The permittee will be responsible for the cost of the helicopter evacuation if the passenger is unable to pay.

VI. Environmental Protection and Sanitation

The daily fluctuation of the Colorado River creates an area of wet sand referred to as the flow fluctuation zone. This area is inundated on a daily basis with the fluctuating flows of the river. Impacting activities like smashing cans, washing dishes, and using soap must occur below the high tide line whenever possible. When impacting activities occur above the flow fluctuation zone, extra care must be taken to protect the dry sand in this fragile area.

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A. Refuse

Cans, rubbish and other refuse MAY NOT BE DISCARDED IN THE WATER OR ALONG THE SHORE OF THE RIVER, in side canyons, trails, escape routes, or any other portions of the canyon. *All refuse material must be carried out.* Deposits *cannot* be made at Phantom Ranch, Diamond Creek, Pearce Ferry or South Cove. Liquid garbage will be strained directly into the river through a rigid fine-mesh screen capable of holding small food particles; the solids will then be placed in garbage bags. Crushing food and beverage cans must be done on a tarp or below the high water line in a manner that will not leave food particles, liquids, or paper on the beach. The trip permittee is responsible to ensure that participants properly dispose of refuse. Tarps should be placed under food preparation and serving tables to leave the beach free of food scraps.

B. The Use of Soap

The use of soap is restricted to the mainstream of the Colorado River only. Use of soap in side streams or within 100 yards of any side stream junction with the Colorado River is prohibited. The use of solar showers must occur in the wet sand near the main stream of the Colorado River. The dishwashing setup must be placed in the wet sand below the high water mark or in such a way as to leave the beach free of soap and food spillage.

C. Portable Toilets

It is the responsibility of each boat party to *remove its solid human waste from the canyon.* A human waste carry-out system will accompany all trips on the river. This system must contain washable reusable human waste containers approved by Grand Canyon National Park. This system must meet the minimum standard described in Supplement B or other NPS approved toilet systems. These facilities will be set up in camp and remain until the party breaks camp. A washable reusable container must be accessible during the day. Deposit toilet paper in the main toilet. *DO NOT BURN TOILET PAPER.* Urination must occur in the river or in the wet sand below the high water line or in your toilet.

When in the main corridor of the Colorado River, *urinate directly into the Colorado River.* Alternatively, urinate in the flow fluctuation zone (the wet sand); however, this practice has led to a build-up of algae at popular camps. Go "high and far", 100 feet from trails, campsites, and water sources, to urinate at off-river places to avoid the buildup of feces and urine. This is consistent with the regulations in the Backcountry Management Plan.

D. Fires

Gas stoves (propane, white gas, etc.) with sufficient fuel for cooking are required on all trips. Charcoal briquettes may be used for cooking. Wood fires may be used only for warmth or aesthetics. From May 1 through September 30, all wood must be carried into the canyon from an outside source. From October 1 through April 30, *driftwood* from along beaches may be used for warming and aesthetic fires. *Gathering of wood from any standing or on-site fallen trees, dead or alive, is prohibited.* All wood fires must be contained in a fire pan measuring 432 square inches; the lip of the pan must be 3 inches high. Charcoal briquettes may be contained in fire pans 12 inches by 12 inches by 3 inches. *All ash and fire residue must be carried out of the canyon.* Trips launching from October 1 through April 30 must carry an approved fire pan. Wood or charcoal fires are not allowed outside of the river corridor beaches.

E. Multiple Trails

Multiple trailing and its consequent impact on vegetation and soils comprises a perennial problem at attraction sites and along backcountry trails. All river runners should stay on established trails and avoid short-cutting across fragile desert soils.

F. Campsite Impacts

Impacts above the sandy, post-dam riparian zone at camping areas continue to be a problem. Desert and old pre-dam riparian plant communities are particularly susceptible to damage and erosion due to trampling. River runners should set up camp in the more resistant, post-dam, *sandbar* areas. Do not blaze new hiking routes or sleeping areas in the fragile desert zone.

VII. Restricted Areas

Areas along the Colorado River closed to either camping (including no open fires) or visitation include:

A. Colorado/Paria River confluence to Navajo Bridge - no camping.

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- B.** Redwall Cavern - no camping and no fires.
- C.** Anasazi Bridge - closed to all visitation.
- D.** Nankoweap - special camping regulations (see Supplement F).
- E.** Little Colorado River - no camping from Mile 60.5 to Mile 65 on southeast (left) side of the Colorado River or the island at the confluence.
- F.** Hopi Salt Mine - no visitation from Mile 63 to Mile 64.5 on the east (left) side of the Colorado River.
- G.** Furnace Flats - no visitation from Mile 71 to Mile 71.3 on the north (right) side.
- H.** Hance Mine - no visitation along trail from Mile 77.0 (north bank) to and including Hance Mine (closure due to asbestos hazard).
- I.** From Memorial Day to Labor Day, it is recommended that camps in the entire corridor between Hance and Phantom Ranch be utilized only by trips with passenger exchanges.
- J.** Phantom Ranch (Mile 87 to Mile 89.25).
 - 1.** Left bank: 87 Mile Camp (Cremation) is for river trips requiring exchanges at Phantom Ranch. The capacity of the camp is two parties. No camping is permitted from the Black Bridge to ¼ mile downstream of Pipe Creek (Garden Creek).
 - 2.** Right bank: No camping from Mile 87 to Mile 89.25 except in an emergency. Emergency camping in this area, including Roy's Beach, must be approved by the Phantom Ranch ranger. Wood fires will not be allowed at any time in this area. Passengers leaving trips at Phantom Ranch and wishing to camp at either Bright Angel Campground or Indian Gardens must have an overnight permit from the Backcountry Reservations Office (See Section X).
- K.** Shinumo Creek (RM 109) - day use only. No camping within 100 yards of the confluence with the Colorado River.
- L.** Bass Mine, Hakatai Canyon - no visitation of area immediately surrounding the mine, talus slope, and camp (closure due to asbestos hazard).
- M.** Elves Chasm - no camping within ¼ mile of the confluence of Royal Arch Creek with the river or within the chasm.
- N.** Deer Creek Falls - no camping on the north (right) side of the Colorado River within ¼ mile upstream or ½ mile downstream of its confluence with Deer Creek.
- O.** Matkatamiba - day use only, no camping in the canyon.
- P.** Havasu Creek - no camping within 100 yards upstream of the confluence of Havasu Creek with the river or ½ mile down river from the confluence. Overnight use is permissible only within the Havasupai Campground. No camping is allowed between Beaver Falls and the river. A fee is charged for entrance to the Havasupai Reservation. For reservations at Havasu Campground, telephone the Havasupai Indian Tribe at (928) 448-2121 or 448-2141.
- Q.** The left or south side of the canyon above the historical high water line between Mile 165 and Mile 273 is Hualapai Tribal lands. Any use of those lands for camping or hiking must be approved by the Hualapai Tribe in Peach Springs, Arizona.
- R.** Bat Cave (RM 266) - Entry to the cave is prohibited.
- S.** Columbine Falls (RM 274.3) - Camping within 300 yards of the falls is prohibited.

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- T. Rampart Cave (RM 274.5) - Entry to the cave is prohibited.
- U. Other areas as listed on the bulletin board at Lees Ferry.

VIII. Other Conditions

- A. The Hualapai tribe charges a fee for each person, boat, and vehicle to traverse the Diamond Creek Road. Permits are required in advance. For further information, contact Ms. Donnita Selana, Director, Hualapai River Runners, P.O. Box 246, Peach Springs, Arizona 86434, (928) 769-2210; 769-2219; or 800-622-4409.
- B. Rafts/boats operating on Lake Mead at night must comply with U.S. Coast Guard running light requirements.
- C. No cats, dogs, or other pets are permitted on a raft trip.
- D. *Trips may be delayed or canceled at Lees Ferry if Noncommercial River Trip Regulations are not met.* Approval of conditions prior to departure shall be solely determined by the park ranger on duty.
- E. An NPS river ranger may, on occasion, travel or camp with noncommercial parties in order to insure compliance with permit conditions.
- F. Natural or historical features such as rocks, old mining artifacts, fossils, flowers, or Indian artifacts may not be removed or disturbed (36 CFR 2.1).
- G. No vessel shall engage in primarily upstream travel above Diamond Creek or have a total horsepower of greater than 55.
- H. Lees Ferry Launch Ramp Procedures - (See Supplement D).
- I. In areas of limited campsites, separate trips are encouraged to camp together when no other camps are available.
- J. Entrance fees will be paid to the River Permits Office 90 days prior to launch. See Supplement G.

IX. Noncommercial Use Affidavit

(See page 4 of Noncommercial River Trip Permit Application)

X. Backcountry or Off-river Camping

Permits are necessary for off-river camping *in all areas of Grand Canyon National Park*. All backcountry areas have group limits. A small group is 1-6 people and a large group is 7-11 people.

Permits may be obtained from the Backcountry Information Center by mail or in person. Telephone requests are not accepted. Reservations may be made up to, but not more than 4 months in advance. All requests for overnight off-river camping should be sent to:

**Backcountry Information Center
Grand Canyon National Park
P.O. Box 129
Grand Canyon, Arizona 86023**

Be sure to read Part VII, Restricted Areas.

XI. De-rigging

All trips de-rigging at the Pearce Ferry boat ramp may not block the ramp or restrict the access of any other visitor wishing to use the boat ramp. River parties may not de-rig within the area between the deep-water launch rig signs at the Pearce Ferry boat ramp. Be aware, due to low water levels at Lake Mead, take-out at Pearce Ferry may be impossible. Those scheduled to take-out at Pearce Ferry are authorized to continue beyond Pearce Ferry and take-out at South Cove. This is an extra 15 miles

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of travel on flat water, usually against the wind. This extra distance is likely to add at least one or two additional days to one's trip.

There is a signed area at South Cove designating use by river runners. River runners will not be allowed to trailer or de-rig their boats on the paved South Cove boat ramp. There will be no restriction concerning when boats may be trailered or de-rigged; however, coordinate between trips to ensure that there is adequate space for takeout operations.

XII. Advisory to River Trips

- A. Flash floods occur in side canyons of the Grand Canyon occasionally during the summer. The likelihood of flash floods increases during the afternoon. It is advisable to plan takeouts at Diamond Creek during the morning. Keep the possibility of flash floods or rockslides in mind when camping at side canyons.
- B. Glen Canyon Dam is operating under the following criteria: The maximum release is 25,000 cfs; the minimum during the day is 8,000 cfs; the minimum during the night is 5,000 cfs. The flows are restricted to a change per day of 5,000 cfs, 6,000 cfs, or 8,000 cfs depending on whether it is a low, medium or high volume month. Upward ramping rates are restricted to a maximum of 4,000 cfs per hour; the downward ramping rate is 1,500 cfs per hour.

Water year 2001 was a minimum release year due to drought conditions. Average flows over the year were as follows: 13,500 cfs in November through January; 7,500 cfs in February; 10,000 cfs in March through June; 13,500 cfs in July through August; and 7,500 cfs in September.

The Bureau of Reclamation has provided a toll-free number for information concerning water release schedules, 1-800-752-8525.

Supplement A

Sanitation and Food Preparation

Proper food handling and sanitation techniques are necessary to prevent the spread of communicable diseases among the members of your trip. Gastrointestinal illnesses are of primary concern. The usual source of gastrointestinal organisms is the human intestinal tract. Some organisms found in the nose or in infected skin lesions can produce a powerful toxin which cannot be destroyed by heat, and which can cause severe gastrointestinal illness. In addition to human sources, meat and poultry may be contaminated. If these foods are inadequately cooked, the result will be the contamination of utensils, preparation surfaces, and the hands of handlers.

Following contamination of a food, it is usually necessary for the bacteria to reproduce before an infective dose is developed. Three factors are required for reproduction: time, temperature, and a nutrient source.

It usually takes no more than 3 to 4 hours after food has been contaminated to produce enough bacterial growth to cause illness in a large number of people. Most of the organisms of concern will grow well between 77°F and 114°F.

In order to prevent contamination of food during its preparation along the river, personal and environmental cleanliness are vitally important. No one with symptoms of a communicable disease, especially diarrhea, should be allowed to prepare food or handle utensils for others. Neither should anyone with infected wounds or boils be permitted to handle food. As disease-causing organisms often get into food from hands of a person preparing food, scrupulous personal cleanliness is important. Washing the hands with soap and water is essential after going to the toilet, handling raw meat and poultry, putting fingers in the nose, eating, smoking, or handling objects that may be contaminated.

All surfaces with which food comes into contact during preparation, including knives, utensils, cutting boards, and table tops, must be clean and sanitary. Tables and equipment used for preparing raw meats and poultry should not be used for preparing other foods until they have been cleaned and sanitized thoroughly. Use a sanitizing solution with a chlorine concentration of 100-200 ppm for these surfaces. A test kit is recommended to monitor the concentration of the sanitizing solution.

The means by which foods become contaminated with disease organisms, and the subsequent processes through which these organisms pass in order to become dangerous to human health, dictate the procedures necessary to interrupt the chain of events leading to an outbreak of human illness. Briefly stated, these procedures are:

- A.** After handling or going to the toilet or handling raw meat or poultry, wash hands with soap and water before handling utensils and preparing foods. Wash hands whenever they become contaminated while preparing food. It is suggested that an antibacterial soap be used for hand washing. Allow the hands to air dry.
- B.** Cooked, prepared foods, or foods served raw (e.g., vegetables) should come in contact only with clean and sanitized surfaces, equipment, and utensils. Equipment used for raw foods should be washed and sanitized before being used with cooked foods.
- C.** Persons with communicable diseases, diarrhea, infected wounds on the hands and arms, or boils should not be allowed to prepare food. It is suggested that food handlers not eat while preparing food to prevent cross contamination.
- D.** Stored perishable food should be kept at temperatures below 41°F or below.
- E.** All produce should be washed in potable water.
- F.** Foods such as meat and poultry products should be well cooked (165°F) to destroy disease organisms.
- G.** After preparation and prior to serving, keep hot foods hot (above 140°F) and cold foods cold (41°F or below).
- H.** Leftover perishable food should be discarded or refrigerated immediately in clean, protected, labeled containers. Leftover perishable food should be thoroughly reheated before use (to 165°F). It is suggested that leftovers only be used for emergencies.
- I.** All chemicals should be properly labeled and should be stored separately from food and food equipment.

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- J.** It is recommended that tarps be placed in the kitchen area and under the dishwashing set-up in order to reduce the amount of food particles left on beaches.

It is recommended to sanitize dishes and utensils using the 3-bucket system. Dish wash buckets should be constructed of non-corrosive material so they are smooth and easy to wash. Place 3 buckets of water below the high water mark to leave the beach free of soap and spilled food. The system is as follows:

- A.** Use 3 buckets large enough to immerse the largest plates and utensils. All 3 buckets must contain visually clear water. If the river is muddy, allow dishwater to settle and remove sediment before use. The use of alum is recommended for settling (2 tablespoons per 5 gallons for dishwater). Decant the clear water. Heat 2 buckets of water to near boiling.
- B.** Add detergent to 1 heated bucket of water, leaving the second bucket of hot water clear for rinsing. The third bucket of water (~75°F to 120°F) should contain a chlorine concentration of 50-100 ppm for sanitizing.
- C.** Wash dishes and utensils in the first bucket of hot, soapy water to remove grease and food particles. Water temperature should be 120°F to 140°F.
- D.** Dip rinse in the second bucket of hot rinse water.
- E.** Immerse articles in the third bucket of chlorine solution for 60 seconds. The effectiveness of chlorine for disinfecting is directly related to time of exposure. Be sure to allow time for the chlorine to sanitize.
- F.** Place dishes on a rack for air-drying. Store the articles in a clean, dry location to be ready for the next meal. If dishes did not air dry before being packed or dishes become contaminated by river water or other sources, use a sanitizing solution on the dishes before using.

WATER PURIFICATION

All water consumed or used for cooking should be purified. Research on the Colorado River and its tributaries indicate that increased sediment from flooding or other causes may pose a high risk to river users. The following water purification steps should be followed:

- A.** Use the main course of the Colorado River to collect water unless the river is quite cloudy from sediment.
- B.** Use side streams as a water source when the main river is laden with sediment and the side stream is running clear. Avoid the following tributaries because of inconsistent water quality: Paria River, Little Colorado River, Bright Angel Creek, Garden Creek, Hermit Creek, Elves Chasm, Tapeats Creek, Deer Creek, Havasu Creek, and Diamond Creek.
- C.** Cloudy, sediment-laden water must be cleared before disinfecting. Settle overnight or use flocculating procedures (1 teaspoon alum per 5 gallons of water for drinking water). Decant the clear water into another container.
 - 1.** On the basis of a recent literature review, the Center for Disease Control and the Environmental Protection Agency recommend that water be rendered microbiologically safe for drinking by bringing it to a rolling boil for 1 minute; this will inactivate all major waterborne bacterial pathogens and waterborne protozoa. In communities at elevations above 6562 ft., the boiling time should be extended to 3 minutes.
 - 2.** Secondly, portable filters having a nominal pore size of 0.2 microns or less may also be used to remove bacteria and protozoan cysts. However, to assure removal of viruses, a disinfectant must be used in addition to the filter. Settled water will extend filter life. Decant the clarified portion of settled water, filter, and disinfect with a product labeled for drinking water. Use the disinfectant according to the instructions on the label.

Supplement B

Human Waste Carry-Out Method

Grand Canyon National Park requires all river runners to carry out their solid human waste. *The park requires the use of washable, reusable toilet systems and waste containers allowing for the sanitary transfer of waste materials to septic vaults or sewage treatment facilities.*

The human waste disposal facility at Meadview, Arizona is located near the intersection of Pearce Ferry Road and Hualapai Creek Road adjacent to the South Cove Ranger Station. This facility includes machinery for disposing of waste and sanitizing containers. Human waste disposal at other than the Meadview site must occur at an acceptable facility such as a RV dump station, sewage treatment plant, or a service offering cleaning of "septic tanks and systems" (please refer to the yellow pages of an appropriate telephone book near your takeout). You should find a proper waste facility before your river trip. You will have carried the material with you down hundreds of miles of river; be sure to take it to a proper disposal location.

Toilet systems must be designed in such a fashion as to provide for secure containment and adequate volume storage. Waste must be deposited directly into the washable reusable container; no disposable liners of any sort are permitted. The container must be of value so that the container of waste will not be improperly discarded; therefore, the use of plastic buckets, paint pails, etc. is prohibited. Rocket boxes (20 mm ammo cans) are acceptable, but do not provide the best system for removal of human waste. The following components comprise an acceptable system:

- A.** Washable reusable toilet system designed to contain and store human waste, i.e., welded plastic storage boxes, aluminum boxes, etc. Do not store toilet or associated toilet articles next to food or food equipment to prevent cross-contamination.
- B.** Toilet seat. A disinfectant should be used to kill pathogens on the toilet seat.
- C.** Use heavy duty rubber gloves during toilet set-up or clean-up and disinfect them after each use.
- D.** Many commercially available chemical additives and holding tank deodorants are available. The park strongly suggests the use of non-toxic, non-formaldehyde based additives to lessen the impacts to sewage treatment facilities. Formaldehyde is a known carcinogen.
- E.** Toilet paper, hand-washing water dispenser, and soap. It is suggested that an antibacterial soap be used. Bar soap is not recommended. A system which allows flowing water to rinse soap off hands without contaminating hands in the process is recommended. The rinse system should not employ the use of beverage coolers due to possible contamination of the spigot.

Washable Reusable Container System

When feasible, place the washable reusable toilet near the river's edge to encourage urination in the river unless there is adequate volume for urination in the reusable toilet. The hand-washing water dispenser and the hand soap can be placed close by. The toilet should be covered with a lid to discourage flies. The toilet should be set-up until the party breaks camp. When camp is broken, it takes only a few minutes to dismantle the toilet system. The toilet seat, toilet paper, and deodorant may be stored in an ammo can ready for use at the next camp. Store the toilet brush in a separate bag or container to prevent cross-contamination since it cannot be thoroughly disinfected.

Fecal material should be washed directly into the toilet container and not into the river. Wash hands thoroughly after handling the toilet. If contact is made with skin by fecal material, immediately wash the area with antibacterial soap. Use a topical medication if it got on a cut or scratch.

If using deodorant chemicals, please follow the manufacturer's instructions. The amount of chemical used per day depends on the type used and the number of people on the trip. To facilitate the emptying of your toilet it is recommended that you maintain the contents of your toilet in a semi-liquid state. This may require the addition of urine and/or river water. *Only feces, urine, and toilet paper should be put in the washable reusable container.*

The number of containers needed is dependent on the number of people and the length of the trip. It is easy to contain about 50 uses in a container measuring 2,000 cubic inches. *Please indicate on the application the number and size of containers you intend to bring.*

The basic tenant is to safely contain feces in a reusable container utilizing a biodegradable deodorizer. *Please note that a washable reusable toilet container must be accessible during the day.*

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SCAT Machine Information

The Meadview Waste Disposal Facility is self-service. It provides for the dumping of toilet boxes, as well as RV holding tanks. A device designed to clean toilet boxes, the SCAT Machine, has been installed at this location. This machine will empty the waste from your toilet system and rinse the interior and exterior surfaces of the container. The SCAT Machine will accommodate a 20 mm ammo can and other containers that are at least 12 inches high and have a central opening of 8½ inches. You will need to have two cam straps available to strap the container to the door of the machine.

In order for the machine to function to its full potential you must follow the instructions provided on the SCAT Machine control panel. The SCAT Machine operates utilizing a sequential series of valve openings and closings; if you do not follow the instructions **exactly** the machine will not cycle completely, and your toilet will not be cleaned (or worse yet, it will be held captive inside the machine). *Please do not assume that you know how this machine works.* It will work reliably if you follow the printed instructions located next to the machine.

The SCAT Machine combines the best features of a toilet and a dishwashing machine. In order for it to function properly you must manage your river toilet just like you would use your home toilet. ***YOUR RIVER TOILET MUST BE USED AS A RECEPTACLE FOR FÉCES, URINE, AND TOILET PAPER ONLY.*** No other objects should be disposed of in your river toilet. Please transport and dispose of fire pan ash, hygiene products, adult diapers, trash and garbage, and other non-flushable materials at other disposal sites. The SCAT Machine is designed to *empty* your toilet and to *rinse* the contents from the box. It is *not* designed to scour all waste from your toilet, nor will it provide a squeaky clean box. Repeated wash cycles may provide for a more thorough cleaning. Keeping the contents of your toilet in a semi-liquid state will facilitate the SCAT Machine dumping and insure that your toilet container cleans with the fewest amount of machine cycles.

Should you arrive at the SCAT Machine to find that it is out of service please contact the following National Park Service personnel during working hours (7:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.): Grand Canyon National Park, Meadview Ranger Station, (928) 564-2320 or Lake Mead National Recreation Area at (702) 293-8932.

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Supplement C SUGGESTED FIRST AID ITEMS

Items should be neatly stored in an easy to locate and identifiable waterproof container. First aid kit inventory list should be taped to the inside lid of the container with a Red Cross First Aid Manual or equivalent. The park highly recommends including all the following first aid items.

Injury Stabilization

Instruments	Description	Uses
Antibacterial soap (Phisoderm, tincture of zephesis, Hibiclens)	8 to 12 ounces	Antiseptic for wounds
Moleskin	1 package	For blisters
Betadine	1 bottle	For cleaning wounds
Band-Aids	36 (1-inch)	For lacerations
Anti-bacterial ointment	2 tubes	For lacerations and wounds
Butterfly Band-Aids (or know how to make)	18 (various sizes)	For closing lacerations
Carlisle trauma dressing or substitute (feminine napkin, etc.)	3 (4-inch)	For large bleeding wounds
Elastic bandage	2 (3-inch)	For sprains and securing rigid splints
Steri-pad gauze pads	18 (4 inch by 4 inch)	For large wounds
Steri-pad gauze pads	18 (2 inch by 2 inch)	For small wounds
Tape, waterproof adhesive	2 (2 inch rolls)	For sprains, securing dressings, etc.
Triangular bandage or Muslin pieces	4 (40-inch)	For securing rigid splints, slinging and securing extremities, and protecting dressings from contamination.
Roller gauze	5 rolls (2 inch by 5 yards)	For holding gauze pads in place, securing splints and improvising slings.
Rigid splint, arm board, Sam Splint	1	For in-line fracture, pressure bandage
Rigid splint, leg board, Sam Splint	1	For in-line fracture, pressure bandage
Thermometers (a hypothermia thermometer is recommended)	1 oral, 1 rectal	Diagnosing fever or other exposure illnesses: heatstroke, hypothermia.
Stethoscope	1	Diagnostic tool for EMTs and medical personnel.
Blood Pressure cuff	1	Diagnostic tool for EMTs and medical personnel.
Scissors (EMT type)	1 (medium size)	Cutting tape, dressings, clothes.
Razor blade, single	2	For removing hair before taping
Tweezers	1	To remove wood splinters, etc.
Safety pins	10 (various sizes)	Mending and triangular bandages.
Cotton swabs	1 package	Cleaning lacerations, eyes, etc.
Pencil/Notepad	1 each	Documenting injuries and items used in treatments.

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Relief of Discomfort

Instruments	Description	Uses
Pain reliever (aspirin or substitute)	36 tablets (5 grain)	1-2 every 4 hours for headaches, minor pain and fever.
Ibuprofen (Advil or generic)	200 mg tablets	Muscle strains, minor pain, or cramps.
Antacid	18 tablets	1 every 4 hours for insect bites, cold, hives or rashes.
Antihistamine	18 tablets	For insect bites, colds, hives or rashes.
"Gookinaid" or similar electrolyte replacement drink	1 tub minimum	Relieve or prevent muscle cramps and symptoms of heat exhaustion.
Oil of clove	1 small bottle	Relief of toothache.
Calamine lotion or cortisone cream	1 bottle	Relief of itching from poison ivy, rash or allergy.
Solarcaine	1 bottle	Relief of sunburn pain.
Zinc ozide / PABA or sunblock	1 bottle	Prevent sunburn.
Benadryl Syrup	1 bottle	Minor allergic reactions.
Mineral oil	Small bottle	Constipation.
Syrup of Ipecac	Small bottle	Induce vomiting.
Kaopectate	Small bottle	Treat diarrhea.
Ophthalmic wash or eye drops	Small bottle	Eye wash / irritation.
Ear drops	Small bottle	Clogged / infected ears.
Water purification tablets	Small bottle	Purify water on side canyon hikes.
Eye pad	2	Injured eye.
Tincture Benzoin	2 Small bottles	To hold tape in place and protect skin.
Insect repellent	Large can or bottle	Flies, ants, mosquitoes.

Other

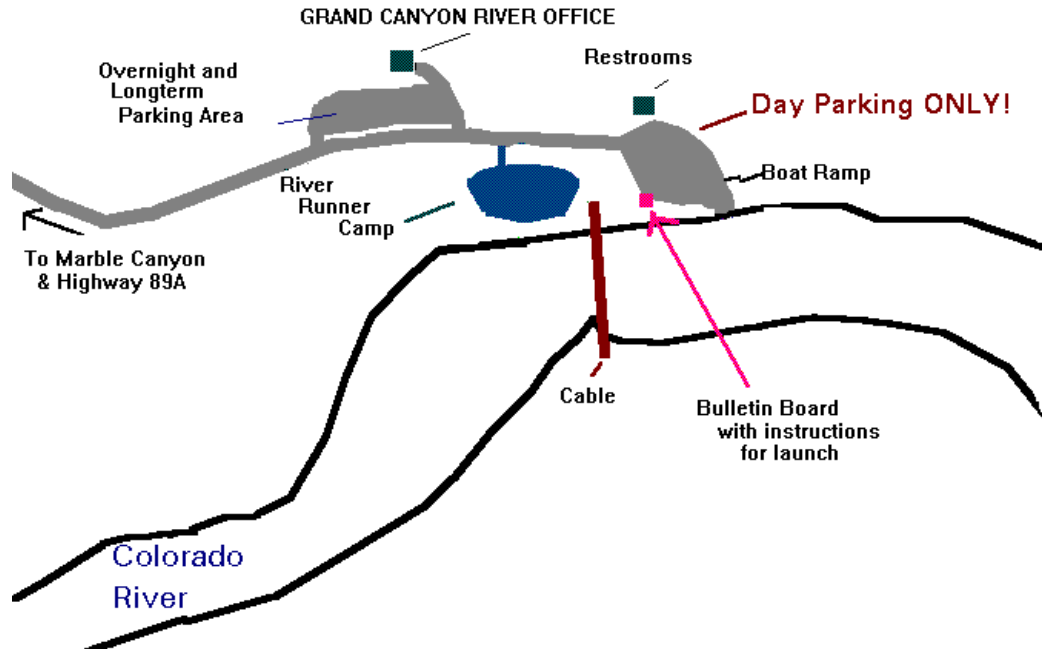
Instruments	Description	Uses
Signal Mirror	1	Signaling aircraft in case of emergency.
Quarters / calling card number	Several	Making phone calls in case of emergency.

A Note About Hypothermia (Exposure):

Should someone fall in the river, it is extremely important to get them out of the water as quickly as possible. After 5 minutes of floating in 50 degree F water, muscular strength and coordination rapidly diminish. Generally after 10 to 15 minutes, a person is totally unable to help themselves.

Supplement D

Lees Ferry Information Sheet



Pre-launch procedures and regulations for using the campground and other facilities at Lees Ferry are listed below. The permittee is responsible to ensure that all participants of his/her trip are familiar with the launch ramp and camping procedures prior to arrival at Lees Ferry. This will alleviate problems if some participants show up at Lees Ferry prior to the permittee.

LAUNCH RAMP PROCEDURES

1. *The permittee is required to check in with the ranger on duty prior to unloading equipment on the launch ramp.* Please look for the ranger at the launch ramp, office, or refer to the instructions on the bulletin board on the downstream end of the launch ramp. You are required to make arrangements for your group to attend the river passenger orientation program and river checkout procedures at Lees Ferry. This orientation starts around 9:00 a.m. and generally lasts through 10:30 a.m.
2. One vehicle at a time is allowed on the ramp *only long enough to unload gear.* The vehicles may then be moved to the day lot during the day.
3. Vehicles should be left in the 14-day parking area for any overnight parking. There is **NO OVERNIGHT PARKING** on the launch ramp or day lot.
4. Because of the congestion at Lees Ferry launch ramp, rigging between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 10:30 a.m. will be only for those trips leaving that day. Please do not operate radios or tape players on the ramp during the morning hours; the additional noise is disconcerting to those attempting to conduct trip orientations.
5. Permission for the use of the Paria Beach to launch trips will be at the discretion of the Lees Ferry Ranger.
6. Bathing, washing dishes, and sleeping in the launch ramp restrooms are prohibited. This includes the water spigots near the restrooms.
7. Preparation and cooking of meals or setting up tables on the ramp is prohibited.
8. A maximum of two trip members may sleep on the ramp with their gear. Everyone else must use the campground provided for noncommercial river parties.
9. The Lees Ferry Launch Ramp is surrounded by the Historic District. Sleeping is only permitted in the river runners camp.
10. Quiet hours are from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. No loud noise will be tolerated.

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11. Upon return to Lees Ferry after a trip, camping is allowed only in the Lees Ferry Campground. No overnight camping is allowed in any parking lot. The "Private River Runner's Camp" is for use only by noncommercial trips prior to launch and may not be used by river runners returning to Lees Ferry after their trip.

CAMPING PROCEDURES

A walk-in camping area has been designated near the launch ramp for noncommercial use. The camping area is located 100 yards west of the launch ramp. The Lees Ferry Campground, which is 1.5 miles from the launch ramp, may also be used; however, this is a fee area. The regulations for the camping area for noncommercial river runners are:

1. The trip leader will check-in with the ranger on duty prior to setting up camp during working hours.
2. Camping procedures must comply with the Noncommercial River Trip Regulations. Stoves, fire pans, dish washing systems, and human waste system will be set up, depending on the need.
3. Human waste will be carried down river.
4. Charcoal ash will be carried down river. Gathering of firewood is prohibited.
5. Trash will be bagged and deposited in the containers near the launch ramp.
6. A maximum of 16 river trip participants per site is allowed.
7. Quiet hours are from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. No loud noise will be tolerated.
8. There is a two-day limit in the camping area. If you arrive earlier, you will have to use the Lees Ferry Campground fee area.

Thank you for your cooperation with other river runners at Lees Ferry.

Supplement E

Helicopter Evacuations

A. JUSTIFICATION - Helicopter evacuations are available for medical or other *emergencies* only.

B. REQUEST PROCEDURES

1. Arrangements for helicopter evacuations will only be made by the National Park Service.
2. Requests for evacuation can be made by:
 - a. Contacting the NPS directly (river patrols, Lees Ferry, Phantom Ranch) or, after using an escape route, by telephoning Grand Canyon Dispatch at (928) 638-7911 (or 911 in the local Grand Canyon area.)
 - b. Contacting aircraft by ground-to-air radio
 - c. Mirror flash or other signaling device directed toward passing aircraft or rim overlook locations.
3. When contacting aircraft by radio, be sure to provide accurate and concise information, since the message may be relayed several times before it reaches the Grand Canyon Dispatch. Please provide the information in the following order using the emphasized phrases:
 - a. **Give your location.** State that you are a river trip requesting helicopter evacuation at a given RIVER MILE in the Grand Canyon.
 - b. Specify CRITICAL or STABLE patient. This will allow EMS personnel to determine priorities in the event of simultaneous requests for medical responses or bad weather.
 - c. State whether the problem is a TRAUMA or a MEDICAL.
 - d. State whether COMMERCIAL, PRIVATE, or HIKER who is need of assistance. Ask the pilot to repeat the message so that you know he understands your situation.
4. A mirror flash is often the most reliable method of contacting aircraft, so be sure you understand how to use the mirror as a signaling device. Remember that the mirror flash presents problems in that no patient assessment information is relayed and your location is not certain to be reported correctly.

C. LANDING ZONE SELECTION AND PREPARATION

1. Select a *level* area approximately 15 feet by 15 feet. Be sure it is clear of obstacles such as trees and large rocks for a diameter of 75 feet. Such areas are virtually non-existent in some stretches of river (i.e., below Crystal to Bass, Olo to Havasu, etc.). Unless such travel poses serious problems for the patient, transport by boat to a safe landing zone will generally provide a faster and safer evacuation.
2. Set up an "X" with the orange signal panels. Do not locate the panels directly on the landing zone. Remove the panels once the pilot locates your position in the event he selects that site for landing. This will assist the pilot in determining your party from others in the vicinity.
3. Prepare your group and camp for the evacuation. It is *extremely important* that everyone be gathered together away from the landing zone and *in full view of the pilot*. Be certain that no loose items are in the landing zone since the down wash will lift and toss articles, possibly into the rotor or into your group. Secure loose equipment in the camp (sleeping bags, ground cloths, tables, life jackets, tents, etc.) in the event the pilot must pass over the area.
4. Wet down as much of the landing area as possible just prior to the helicopter's arrival. This helps the pilot's visibility, decreases the amount of sand blown into eyes, boats, and food, and reduces damage to the helicopter's surface and engine.
5. The pilot's awareness of wind direction is critical for safe landings. The helicopter must fly directly into the wind when landing and taking off. Do not locate your group in the flight path. You can assist the pilot by indicating wind direction. The easiest method is to simply toss a hand- full of sand directly upward. The pilot can then

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observe the direction of drift. Another method is to stand with your back into wind and extend both arms forward pointing into the direction the wind is blowing.

6. ***NEVER APPROACH THE HELICOPTER UNLESS DIRECTED TO DO SO BY THE PILOT OR CREW.***
Never approach from the rear of the helicopter. Keep your group together and in one location. When directed to do so, approach the helicopter in full view of the pilot. Walk in a crouched position to avoid being struck in the head by the helicopter rotor blades.

D. RADIO FREQUENCIES FOR AIRCRAFT (listed in priority order)

1. GRAND CANYON SECTORS (daytime)

East	120.050 MHz	Lees Ferry to Havasu/Kanab Creek Area
Central	127.050 MHz	Havasut/Kanab Creek Area to Diamond Creek
West	121.950 MHz	Diamond Creek to Pearce Ferry

2. COMMERCIAL AIR TRAFFIC

Los Angeles Center	135.250 MHz 124.200 MHz 124.850 MHz	Day or Night
Denver Center	127.550 MHz 128.125 MHz 132.875 MHz	Day or Night
Albuquerque Center	128.450 MHz 135.325 MHz	Day or Night

3. EMERGENCY

Emergency	121.50 MHz	Day or Night
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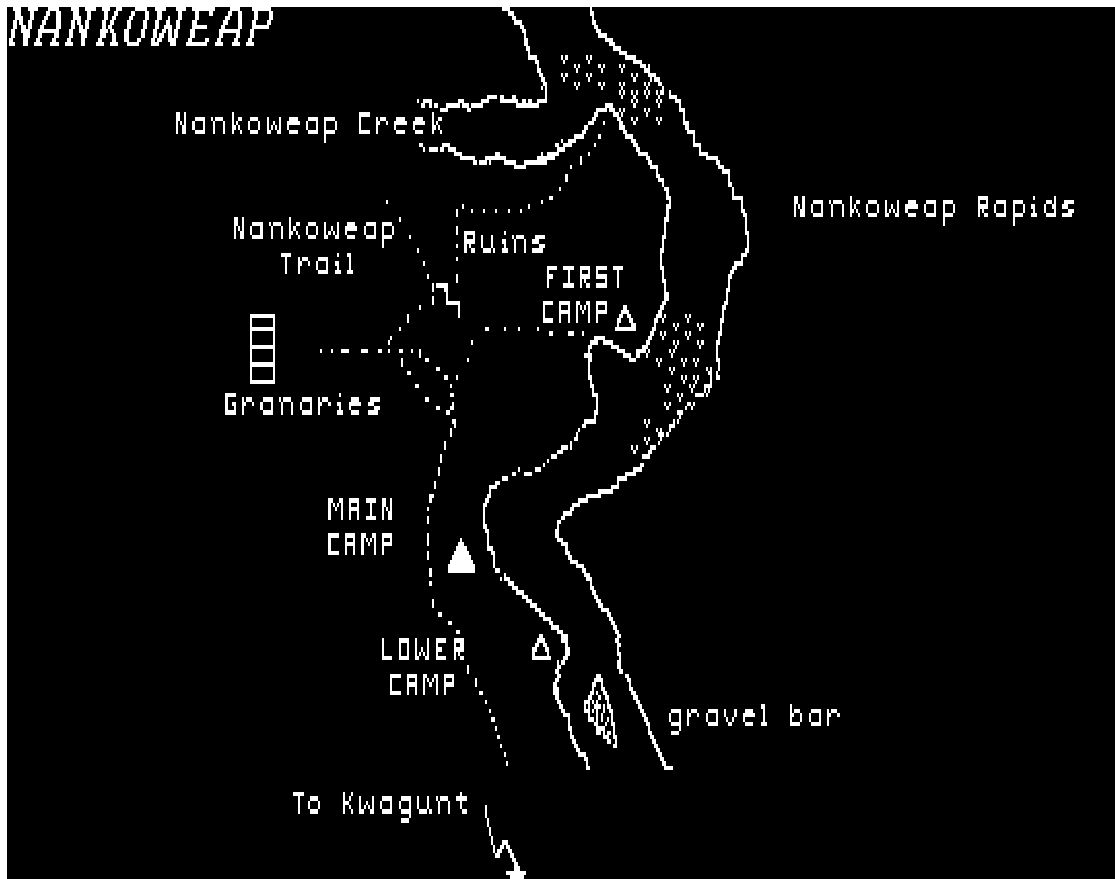
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Supplement F Nankoweap Special Use Area

Due to the impacts of multiple trailing, campsite competition, and congestion in the Nankoweap area, the following special camping regulations are in effect. Camping for river runners in the Nankoweap Delta area, Mile 52.0 to Mile 53.0, right bank, is restricted to the three river camps identified on the map as First Camp, Main Camp, and Lower Camp. The First Camp is located in a large cove behind a gravel bar, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile downstream of the confluence with Nankoweap Creek. The camp is visible on the right from the tail waves of Nankoweap Rapid. The Main Camp is also visible several hundred yards downstream. The Lower Camp is a small, boulder-covered sand bar forming a point of land 100 yards downstream and around a corner from the Main Camp. Each camp has a capacity of one river party only. *River parties wishing to hike must disembark at any one of the three camp locations or at the mouth of Nankoweap Creek (Hiker's Camp) only.* This requirement is due to past problems of multiple trailing. Groups camping early or on layovers should expect other groups to pull in for hikes.



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Supplement G

Grand Canyon National Park River Recreation Fees

Grand Canyon National Park is a designated federal recreation fee area. Fees collected directly benefit Grand Canyon National Park, and the National Park Service. Entrance fees are charged at many park entrances. Visitors traveling by boat on the Colorado River enter Grand Canyon National Park at the Paria Riffle after launching from Lees Ferry launch ramp. Therefore the following permit fees apply:

\$100.00 per trip participant

This is a comprehensive fee that includes the entrance fee, impact fee, and permit fee. This fee will be paid to the River Permits Office. No money will be accepted at Lee's Ferry. If people are hiking in at any location, their \$100.00 fee must be paid at the time the application is sent (90 days before launch). The trip leader will be sent entrance passes to waive entrance fees for those entering the park through the South Rim entrance station.

\$10 Discount to the above charge can be applied for those with any of the following passes, those who are age 16 and younger, and/or those who are residents of Grand Canyon National Park:

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK PASSPORT: (Costs \$40.) Valid for 12 months from the date of purchase for unlimited visits to Grand Canyon National Park. The passport is NOT refundable or transferable. It admits the purchaser and immediate family when entering the park by boat (or means other than a single noncommercial vehicle).

NATIONAL PARKS PASS: (Costs \$50.) Valid for 12 months from the date of purchase for admission to all 379+ National Park Facilities designated fee areas charging an entrance fee. This passport is NOT refundable or transferable. It admits the purchaser and immediate family when entering the park by boat (or means other than a single noncommercial vehicle).

GOLDEN EAGLE PASSPORT: (Costs \$65.) Valid for 12 months from the date of purchase for admission to any federal designated fee area charging an entrance fee. This passport is NOT refundable or transferable. It admits the purchaser and immediate family when entering the park by boat (or means other than a single noncommercial vehicle).

GOLDEN AGE PASSPORT: (Costs \$10.) This lifetime pass is issued to persons 62 years of age or older who are citizens or permanent residents of the United States. It admits the purchaser and immediate family when entering the park by boat (or means other than a single noncommercial vehicle). The passport also allows a 50% discount in campgrounds (this does not apply to specific use fees or impact fees). It must be purchased in person with proof of age furnished. If proof of age cannot be furnished, an affidavit attesting to age must be signed. This passport is NOT transferable.

GOLDEN ACCESS PASPORT: (No Charge.) This is a lifetime pass issued free of charge to persons regardless of age who have a permanent physical, mental, or sensory impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, such as caring for one's self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, or working. It must be applied for in person, and documentation of disability shown, or a Statement of Disability signed. It is available to persons who are citizens or permanent residents of the United States. It admits the purchaser and immediate family when entering the park by boat (or means other than a single noncommercial vehicle). The passport also allows a 50% discount in campgrounds (this does not apply to specific use fees or impact fees).

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River Incident Report Form Noncommercial River Trip

Trip Leader: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Location of Incident: _____

Nature of Incident: _____

Involved Persons:

Name: _____ Home Address: _____ Home Phone: _____ Sex: _____ Age: _____ DOB _____

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

Position in boat of involved person #1 _____ #2 _____ #3 _____

Incident Occurred: ___ Ashore (Hiking _____ / In Camp _____) ___ On water ___ Swimming

Estimated Water Flow: _____ cfs. Type of Boat: _____ Length: _____ Reg # _____ Engine HP: _____

Describe How the Incident Occurred: _____

First Aid Given: _____

Medications Given (dose and time): _____ Victim allergies: _____

Medical Person on Scene: Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address _____ EMS level / Physician ID: _____

City, St _____

Victim evacuated from Canyon? (when, where, how, # of people): _____